stances that transpired shortly after words, the Judge becoming suspicious that notwithstanding his vexation a trick had been played upon him, procured an ax, sallied forth and opened the dungeon, when instead of the man, he found his wife quietly, but anxiously awaiting the result of her stratagem. Nothing was heard of Allen until Monday, and his escape was considered certain, when he was brought into town by a gentleman residing in the neighborhood. He incautiously made himself known to those who retook him. He was taken on to Jackson to stand his trial.—*Fatheaton.*

Extracts from Mr. Grundy's Speech in the Senate of the United States.

"I now say to gentlemen that all their charges of proscription and of stirring vengeance are but the nibbling of minnows at a mountain; they cannot remove one pebble from its base; and although I am aware that I can add nothing to the strength or beauty of that vast pillar of renown which the great and patriotic actions of the present Chief Magistrate have reared up for him, I will say one thing to the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Holmes) when minor men shall die, and rot, and be forgotten, the name of Andrew Jackson will be held in reverence by all posterity, and his great actions will be a shining light pointing out to benighted nations the way that leads to liberty and happiness.

"Sir, gentlemen might as well attempt to raise a commotion in the ocean, by throwing pebbles on its surface, as to agitate the people of this nation on account of the removal of a few subordinate officers, who have held their offices already for too long a period, and whose places are well supplied. The same clamor was attempted to be raised against Mr Jefferson, the groans and lamentations were as loud and long, and still no effect was produced to his disadvantage.

"Mr PRESIDENT, this debate reminds me of the days of other years. My name has been introduced by my friends as the author of a sentiment or doctrine called Moral Treason. In 1813, when this country was in its greatest peril and danger; when the richest blood of the West had enriched the soil of Tippecanoe and the banks of the Raisin: when Daviess and Allen, and other patriots had fallen; when Winchester, Madison, Lewis & Winder were in captivity; when I saw the blood of my country issuing from every pore, I likewise saw a portion of our citizens discouraging enlistments, and dissuading capitalists from loaning their money to the Government. I did pronounce men thus engaged, *Moral Traitors.* I argued thus—If an individual shall arm himself, and go over to the enemy, and stand in his ranks, he is guilty of treason under the constitution, because he has added the overt act to his treasonable intent. If the same individual shall not go over to the enemy, but remain with us, and employ his influence so as to prevent ten men from joining the standard of their country, he thereby does a greater injury to the government, and his intention is as criminal, as though he had been found in the ranks of the enemy. So I spoke at those, who used their influence to prevent the loans of money, which was necessary and indispensible to a successful prosecution of the war. I spoke as I then, and still think. I reaffirm it. But I need not urge arguments to enforce a doctrine now admitted by all, as canonical; although like other truths, it was disputed and questioned when first advanced; now none seem to controvert it. I must here express my regret that the gentleman from Maine, (Mr Holmes) who then stood up in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and manfully, ably and eloquently, contended for his Country, and myself should now be found on adverse sides. I then censured, but in far less degree the opinion entertained and practised upon, that the Militia of the United States could not under the Constitution be compelled to cross the lines of their States, or, of the United States, in time of war. They read the Constitution to the letter, regardless of its spirit. Congress had decided the question differently, and, my opinion was that all should submit to that decision, until the common enemy was expelled from our borders. My then and now constituents, concurred with me in opinion. When called on by their country, they hastened to obey; they never stopped to inquire or study geographical divisions of lines; their only inquiry was where are the enemies of the country? They went in search of them, and the only charge ever made against them was, that they went too far and overdone their duty. This charge, and those who made it, their aiders and abettors, are hastening to oblivion. Shall I, on account of this difference of opinion, reproach and censure Massachusetts, or call in question the patriotism of her citizens? No. Sir, Boston was the cradle of American liberty. There is the ground over which Samuel Adams and John Hancock moved, when they called the sons of liberty to arms. To me, it is holy ground. I will not profane it. The atmosphere which such men breathed, must be favorable to Independence, and the rights of man, although, noxious vapors may arise, and settle and abide there as elsewere for a season, the rays of the sun of liberty will penetrate and dissipate them.

"I thank the Senator from Missouri, for all the kind feelings he has manifested towards the ancient sufferings of the West. Sir, they were great. I know it. I need turn to no documents to tell me what they were; they are written upon my memory, a part of them upon my heart. We honored men you see here, are but the remnants, the savings, the wreck of large families lost in effecting the early settlement of the West. If I look to the right or to the left, and all around, I see memorials of ancient suffering and woe. Ask my colleague (Gen. Desha) who sits near me, what he remembers. He will tell you, that while his father was in pursuit of one party of Indians, another party came in and murdered two of his brothers. Inquire of yonder Governor of Arkansas (Mr. Pope,) what became of his brother in-law, Oldham? He will tell you that he went out to battle, but never returned. Ask that honorable Representative (Mr Wickliffe) where is your uncle, the gallant Hardin? He was intrepid enough to carry a flag of peace (under the direction of the Government) to the hostile savages. They did not know the sanctity and protection which the flag of peace threw around him, and they slew him. If I turn to my old class mate and friend (Mr. Rowan,) one of the ancient sons of the wilderness, now a grave, and wise, and potent Senator, I am reminded of a mother's courage and intrepidity; and who she rescued from savage hands, when in the very grasp of death.

"Mr. PRESIDENT, I was too young to participate in the dangers and difficulties of my country; but I can remember when death was in almost every bush, and every thicket concealed an ambuscade. If I am asked to trace my memory back, and name the first indelible impression imprinted on it, it would be the sight of my eldest brother bleeding and dying under the wounds inflicted by the tomahawk and scalping knife; *another* and *another* went in the same way. I have seen a widowed mother plundered of her whole property, in a single night; from affluence and ease reduced to poverty in a moment, and thereby compelled to labor with her own hands to educate her last and favorite son, who now addresses you. Sir, I remember the two companies (spoken of by the Senator from Missouri,) sent by Virginia to our relief. They were called Rangers. They were stout, rough looking men, not fit for courts or palaces, but each man was a *man*: to us they were angels of deliverance. They guarded us, and fed us upon the game of the wilderness. Sir, in my just estimation, one company of them (seventy five then) were of more real value than as many office hunters of the present day, as could stand in the Pennsylvania Avenue, between this Capitol and the President's house."

The opposition.—We always delight in rendering unto Cæsar, the things that are Cæsar's.'—And it affords us sincere satisfaction, in giving publicity to the following paragraph, in which Maj Eaton, the Secretary at War, is highly complimented, to state, that it is copied from a coalition paper, of the bitterest order,—the Alexandria Gazette. Well wonders will never cease.—*Old Dominion.*

'Secretary Eaton, in a late communication in reply to a resolution of the senate making enquiry into the cause of desertion in the Army, gives what we consider an excellent suggestion, and one which, we doubt not, the wisdom of congress will adopt and act upon. He proposes that promotion in the army should be extended to the ranks; and that, instead of giving all the graduates at West Point commissions, and thus filling up the posts in the army, and excluding the soldiers, no matter what may be their deserts, in cases of extraordinary merit, the cadets should be arranged to the army or navy, as the judgment of the executive may determine, the others to retire to private life and there follow whatever pursuit their preference may direct. The fact that a common soldier in our army cannot rise higher than a corporal or sergeant, and that these grades are to bound the extent of his ambition, is calculated to deaden all feelings of honorable ambition. Doubtless the suggestion of Secretary Eaton, if carried into effect, would infuse new life and vigor into the ranks, and excite the army to discipline and good conduct. As the secretary says:—"This course will present opportunities to the non commissioned officers of rising to any rank, however high. The common soldier will perceive the road to promotion open and accessible; new feelings will be inspired; ambition, honor and pride will concentrate their influence to regenerate the soldier's character; and with it, the evils of desertion may cease. Pride is every thing to a soldier! It is this, and this only, which can render him heroic amidst danger, and invincible in battle.'

Mr. John Campbell—Treasurer of the United States.—This gentleman has been confirmed by the Senate of the U. S.—but the National Journal will not let him escape without the customary castigation. Not content with praising his successor, Gen Clark, in high terms; it speaks most disparagingly of Mr. Campbell's pretensions.—We happened to be conversant *at the time* with all the circumstances of Mr. Campbell's appointment, and it is but justice to him to state them.—He was once a resident of Tennessee, and there Gen. Jackson became acquainted with him—knew his nice sense of honor, and his inflexible integrity, and fixed the opinion, it was this opinion, of Mr. Campbell, that turned his attention towards him.—We were present when the application was first made to Mr. C. whether he would accept the office of Treasurer of the U. S. It was stated to him, that Gen. Jackson had made up his mind to remove Gen. Clark; and would he accept the office?—Mr C. replied at once, he had never sought the office; that he was under great obligations to the President of the United States for thinking of him; but that there was a difficulty in the way which he could not surmount—that he had recommended a friend of his for an office, and he had understood that this very office had been afterwards designated by *another person* for this friend—that he could not reconcile it either to his sense of honor or his duty to a friend, to accept of this office under those circumstances. "I must, therefore, sir, unconditionally decline the office, much as I am gratified at the good opinion of the President, and the kind manner in which he has made the offer."—Such, we know, was the substance of the conversation; and such was the unsolicited way in which the offer was made; such the honorable manner in which it was declined.

The President of the United States immediately directed an answer to be returned to Major Campbell—that he applauded the high minded and honorable motive, by which his conduct had been regulated, and that he was, in consequence, the more anxious to draw him into the public service, in the confidential and highly responsible place to which he wished to appoint him—that the office in question would not be conferred upon his friend; but that if Major C. should decline it, its disposition would then take a different direction—and that, if under these circumstances, he should feel himself at liberty to accept the office, the President would be pleased to bestow it upon him, as he had originally proposed.

Major C. still declined accepting it, until he had seen his friend, *(now for the first time* informed of the application)—And that friend did not hesitate for one moment to press Major C. to accept the office.

We vouch for the perfect accuracy of these facts; the unexpected tender of the office, the prompt and absolute declension of it—and, if there be a man, who does not admire the disinterested and honorable course of John Campbell, he must be made of different materials from most persons.—We advise that man to take his lesson from the moral Chair of the National Journal, and to join the banners of *its* party.

Richmond Enquirer.

We are authorized to state, that the Secretary of the Navy, on receiving satisfactory information that certain Officers of the United States' Navy had been concerned in the late duel near Philadelphia, which resulted in the death of Mr. Miller, of that city, communicated the same to the President of the United States, and recommended their dismissal from the service; and that the President, on being made acquainted with the facts, immediately ordered the names of the following officers to be erased from the Register of the Navy, viz:

Lieutenant *Edmund Byrne,*
Lieutenant *Hampton Westcott,*
Passed Midshipman *Charles H Dwyer,*
Midshipman *Charles G Hunter.*

The determination of the Executive announced in the above paragraph, is one of great consequence, to which we are disposed to award the credit of the best motives, and for any thing we can see, of a wise and provident exercise of the only prerogative (save one) of the Executive of the United States.

The greatness of its consequence lies in its being a precedent, which probably will settle the question, for ever, that no duel, or challenge of defiance to a duel, will be tolerated on the part of officers of the Navy or Army, with persons in the private walk of life, if, under any circumstance, whatever, between themselves.

We feel sorry for the seconds in the late duel who have thus been made the first objects of a just regard to the general sentiment of the People on this occasion outraged. We compassionate the situation even of the surviving principal. But the decision, if stern in justice, is stern in right. The People will approve it. Instead of yielding to the impulse of blind passion, the youth in the service of their country understanding the conditions on which they enter the public service, will submit themselves to the military law, which is henceforth to be substituted for the arbitrament of the pistol and the sword, in which chance decides as often for the wrong as for the right. The error of education in a false code of honor, has produced the late fatal catastrophe. The decision of the President, in regard to it, followed up as it must be rigidly, in every case, tears up the error by the roots.—*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a despatch from Major Henry Lee, Consul General of the United States, at Algiers dated Algiers, 20th December, 1829, to Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of State:

"I mention these circumstances not only to evince the efficacy of the mode of proceeding which was prescribed to me, but in order to mark the elevation to which our national character and influence in this quarter, have been advanced, by the prudence and ability of my worthy predecessor, and by the good conduct of our Naval commanders in the Mediterranean; but chiefly by the prowess of one whose services and glory could not save him from an early and a hapless fate. In this distant region, on this barbarous shore, in leagues that are strange and various, the name of Decatur is remembered to honor and repeated with respect; his country profiting by his valor long after his mortal frame has mouldered into dust. So valuable may be the virtues of one officer to his fellow citizens."

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, March 29—The resolution submitted by Mr. Chambers, directing the Committee of Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of continuing the half pay pensions to certain widows and orphans of deceased officers and seamen of the Navy, was acopted with an amendment. A report was received from the Postmaster General, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, giving the number of dismissed deputy Postmasters in the different States and Territories. Mr Smith, of Md., from the Committee on Finance, to which had been referred the resolution of the 30th December, 1829, directing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform currency for the United States, made a report which was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which had been referred the several memorials in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Tuesday, March 30—The Senate was occupied principally in a debate on an amendment proposed by Mr White to a motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, to print 3000 copies of the report of the Secretary at War, on the subject of Indian civilization; and the progress of the arts of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, among our Indian tribes during the last eight years. Mr. White's motion was to add two letters from Caleb Starr and Abm A. Heard, of Tennessee, to the Hon. Pryor Lee, on the same subject, to the report of the Secretary at War. Mr. Frelinghuysen opposed the amendments on the ground that the letters were unofficial; that they had never been seen by the Secretary at War; that they were in answer to leading interrogatories which might be supposed to produce just such ex parte answers, because they touched on some subjects upon which no information was desired by the resolution of the Senate, which had drawn forth the report of the Secretary at War, to which they were to be appended; and because such a course would be disrespectful to the War Department. Mr. White argued in favor of the amendment. He showed that though the letters had not come through the War Department, they were entitled to as much credit as if they had. The gentleman from whom they were received had as ample opportunities of ascertaining the real state of the Indians, as any agent of the Government, either in or out of the War Department. One of these gentlemen had resided forty two years among the other had now lived for ten years contiguous to the Cherokee nation; and both are well known to members of both Houses of Congress, as men of integrity and veracity. The information these letters contained was of importance to the public, as it developed the real situation of the Indians, and shewed the effects of our policy in promoting either the future happiness of those unfortunate people, or of condemning them to a life of misery, degredation and ruin. The amendment of Mr. White, was also advocated by Messrs. Forsyth, Dickerson, McKinley, and Hayne, and opposed by Messrs. Webster and Noble. Mr White's amendment was carried by a vote of 25 to 20. Mr Johnston, of Louisiana occupied the floor during the remainder of the day, on Mr. Foot's resolution. The President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary, transmitted a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the survey of Key West.

Wednesday, March 31—The bill for increasing the terms of the U. States' Courts, for the Southern Judicial District of the State of New York, and for adding to the compensation of certain Judges, was, after some debate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, with the amendments. On this bill a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Holmes, McKinley, King, Forsyth, and Hendricks took part. The bill was then laid on the table with an understanding that it is to be taken up next Monday. The bill from the House of Representatives in relation to the mileage of members of Congress was debated at considerable length, but before any question was taken the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, April 1—Petitions, resolutions, reports of Committees, and a great number of bills in various stages, successively engaged attention.

Friday, April 2.—The bill to establish the office of Surgeon General in the Navy, was read the second time, and, after having been explained and advocated by Mr. Hayne, and opposed by Mr. Dickerson, was, on motion of Mr. D., laid on the table, to allow time for a further examination of its merits. Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, continued his speech on Mr. Foot's resolution in relation to the public lands, and when he had concluded, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 27.—Mr. McDuffie's resolution proposing the reduction of the per diem allowance of Members from $8 to $2 per day, after the long session of Congress had extended to 120, and the short session to 90 days was taken up; when Mr. Coulter addressed the house until the close of the hour, in opposition to the resolution. A long discussion took place upon the bill for the relinquishment of Indian reservations in Alabama; in the course of which Messrs. Storrs of Connecticut, Clay, Huntington, Thompson of Georgia, A. H. Shepard, Bell, Dwight, Drayton, and Haynes took part. The debate having been so extensive, Mr Polk moved the previous question, which was carried by a vote of 60 to 56. The House, however, refused to take the main question, by a vote of 82 to 72. The bill was, therefore, laid over until Friday next, being the first day for the consideration of private business.

Monday, March 29.—The resolution of Mr. McDuffie, for the reduction, at a certain period of the session, of the compensation allowed to members of Congress, was again considered, and Mr. Coulter concluded his remarks in opposition to it. The subject occupied the consideration of the House until the close of the allotted hour.—Various private bills were read a third time and passed; and the remainder of the sitting was taken up in the discussion of the bill for the construction of a road from Buffalve to New Orleans.

Tuesday, March 30.—A memorial was presented from Gen. Harrison, asking for compensation for time necessarily expended by him as Minister to Columbia more than three months. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. McDuffie's resolution to reduce the pay of Members of Congress after the session had continued for a specified term. Mr. Wayne, who had possession of the floor on the previous day, addressed the House in opposition to the measure. Mr. Smyth, of Va. rose in continuation, but the hour had expired. The bill for the improvement of harbors was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the bill for the construction of a road from Buffalo to New Orleans, by way of Washington. Mr Crawford, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Committee in support of the Bill, and entered into a detail of the advantages which would result from its adoption. Mr. Standifer followed on the same side, and advocated the propriety and policy of the measure, as advantageous alike to the military commercial, and general interests of the Union. Mr. Richardson also supported the measure, and argued at great length in favor of the extension of the road from Buffalo to the head of Lake Champlain, in Vermont, and thence to Boston, in Massachusetts proposed by the amendment formerly submitted by him. Mr. Crocket objected entirely to the project; which he contended would, if it were attempted to be carried into effect, involve the country in an endless expense. It reminded him (Mr. C. said) of a man in Ohio who was proceeding to his home, with a bag on his back, & who being met by a neighbor, was asked, what he was carrying in the sack upon his shoulders? Put in your hand and see, said the man: and the inquirer, doing so, was bit by a raccoon; and, on complaining and asking again what it was, was answered that it was *a bite!* Such he conceived this bill to be, for if we once appropriated money for the construction of this road, we should be called upon for more until we should have no means or opportunity of stopping in our career. If, however, the road should be made, it ought to go by way of Memphis. Mr. Chilton opposed the bill. He objected to the measure, although friendly to the system of Internal Improvement. He objected to it from his own personal knowledge of the obstacles which would be met with from swamps and water courses in the construction of the road.—It would not only cost the nation at least fifty millions of dollars, but, when made at that expense, the road could never be made available for national objects or purposes of any nature whatsoever. A prolonged discussion took place, in which Messrs. Coke, Carson, Craig of Va., Speight, Pettis and Barringer, took part. Mr. Pettis renewed his amendment to strike out the enacting clause. After some further debate, the Committee rose and reported. The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair, on the bill for the re appropriation of certain unexpended balances of former appropriations, and the bill making appropriations for the Engineer, Ordnance, and Quartermaster's Department; after some time spent in the consideration of them, there not being a quorum present, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 31—The discussion of Mr. McDuffie's resolution for the retrenchment of the pay of the members after a specified term, was resumed. Mr Smyth, of Virginia, Mr. Storrs of New York, and Mr. Cambreleng severally addressed the House in opposition to it. The latter gentleman proposed that the session of Congress should terminate on the 15th day of April, in each year, which proposition Mr Everett, of Massachusetts, accepted as a modification of his amendment. On the call of Mr. Wickliffe, the previous question was seconded, the main question, which was the adoption of the original resolution, was rejected by a vote of 129 to 61. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the bills for the repair of certain surveys, and the appropriation bill for the Engineer, Ordnance, Quartermaster's Department.

Thursday, April 1.—The House resolved, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill to construct a road from Buffalo to the City of Washington to New Orleans, but did not come to any decision.

Friday, April 2.—The act appropriating certain unexpended balances was read a third time and passed.

The bill to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States to the reservations in Alabama was taken up. Mr. Spencer, of New York, moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to report a proviso that all conveyances of the Indians should be reviewed and approved of by the District Attorneys of the United States in their respective Districts, in order to guard the Indians against being overreached in consequence of their improvidence and ignorances; and that without the approval and endorsement of the District Attorney, such conveyances should be deemed invalid. Mr. Clay, of Alabama objected to the proposition to recommit the bill to the committee which reported it, although he assented to the amendment. A recommitment to the committee would tend to delay the bill. He should prefer its reference to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. Mr Spencer agreed to the suggestion; and Mr. Lewis of Alabama, moved, by amendment, to strike out "the District attorneys," and insert, in lieu thereof, the words "the Register and Receiver of the Land Offices". The amendment was negatived.—Mr. Strong suggested its reference to the Committee of the Whole without instructions. Mr Clay and Mr. Spencer of New York assenting to this, the bill was recommitted accordingly.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR.

Bank of the State of South Carolina—Cent Bills.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—Some 15 or 20 years ago our country was inundated with cent bills, issued by individuals and petty corporations in this and the adjoining States. The many losses and inconveniences resulting from such spurious circulating medium induced the Legislature to interfere. After several ineffectual attempts, the act of 1816 was passed in aid of previous acts, and proved effectual for the time. When it had remedied the evils of which we then suffered, it seems to have been forgotten; but it is nevertheless the law of the land *now.* If it and the other acts of Assembly on the subject, which are still in force, had not been forgotten, we should not now be inundated as we are by cent bills issued by the *Bank of the State of South Carolina.* Many persons no doubt receive and pass them without being aware that it is contrary to law. See chap 900, page 1542 vol. 2nd of the revisal, and there you will find in the 2nd. "That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to pass or receive any bill, order, ticket, promissory note, or other species of security, whatever may be its form or name, commonly called due bills, issued by any person or persons or bodies corporate of *another State,* under the penalty of ten pounds for each and every bill, order, ticket promissory note or other security, whatever may be its form or name, commonly called due bills, so passed or received."

I would also respectfully call the attention of the *Judges* and *Justices of the Peace* to the 5th sect. of that act, as they seem to have forgotten the penalties therein imposed on *them.*

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors,—You will oblige a constant reader of your paper by inserting the following query, found in a sporting magazine, and address it to the ingenious arithmeticians for solution:

Question—Five gentlemen, A, B, C, D and E. thus discoursed on their money, which consisted of American eagles, of ten dollars each, and English guineas, of twenty one shillings sterling each: A. had eight eagles for every five guineas; B. had two eagles for every seven guineas; C. thirteen eagles for every nine guineas; D. had seventeen eagles for every eleven guineas; and E. had seven eagles for every five guineas. Now, if the first three men had, to (wit:) A. and C, were added together they would be 1127 pieces of money; the 1st, 2d and 4th added together, would make 985 pieces; the 1st, 2d and 5th, 1065; the 1st, 3d and 4th, 1130; the 1st, 3d and 5th, 1210; the 1st, 4th and 5th, 1068; the 2d, 3d and 4th, 1231; the 2d, 3d and 5th, 1311; the 2d, 4th and 5th, 1169; and the 3d, 4th and 5th men's pieces added together, make 1314 pieces of money, eagles and guineas: Now the question is, to inform us what was the real number of pieces amongst the gentlemen; as also, what number of eagles and guineas each gentlemen had in possession; also the amount in English money; accounting each guinea at twenty one shillings sterling, as above. Also, to give a general and infallible rule, by which all questions of a similar or like nature may be truly